

Local Market Report.

Corrected every Thursday morning.

No. 2 Wheat per bushel	90
Corn per bushel	60
1st grade flour per cwt.	2 70
2nd grade flour per cwt.	2 60
Corn meal per cwt.	1 70
Corn chop per cwt.	1 40
Bran per cwt.	1 00
Shorts per cwt.	1 10
Lard per pound	15
Butter per pound	18 1/2
Eggs per dozen	10
Hens per pound	08
Roosters, each	15
Hides per pound	5
Cattle butchered	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Hogs	8 to 8 1/2
Spring Chickens	10c

RINGLING BROS. COMING.

World's Greatest Circus Soon to Visit Great Bend.

With an entirely new outfit and the hearty endorsement of New York city to its credit, Ringling Brothers World's Greatest Shows, will, on Thursday, September 8th, give two performances in Great Bend.

Each season finds this circus larger and better. The progress that will be noted this year is exceptional. It manifests itself first in the new pageant, built by foreign artists and designers, at the European workshops of the show in Stoke-on-Trent, England. When visitors approach the show grounds the size of the city of tents fills them with amazement. The menagerie has been increased and the main exhibition tent is the largest in the world. It is a labyrinth of stages, rings and gymnastic and aerial equipment, filling the arena from ground to dome. There are 375 performers. Over 300 of them are Europeans. There are at least 50 sensational acts on the long program.

There is an introductory spectacle, built on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in the past. In it 1200 people, over half of the elephants in America, and hundreds of horses are used. The magic touch of the Ringling management is evident throughout every department of the circus. New York City unanimously through its newspapers, stamps the show as the best ever seen in Manhattan. The program is delightfully fresh and new, and varied enough to suit all tastes.

This is the twenty-seventh year of the Ringling Bros. as showmen. On April 3, 1883, they gave their first performance in the public park of their native city, Baraboo, Wis. The tent was one home made. The seat planks were borrowed from a neighbor's lumber yard. The boys made the ring properties used and gave the performance. They had but one horse. They all doubled in brass. It would be impossible to begin in a smaller way. They had the right stuff in them, and they did not know there was such a word in the dictionary as "fail."

During their first summer they did not go many miles from Baraboo. They had to travel entirely by wagon, and their one horse was not equal to the task of a long tour. The following season they had three horses, and sometimes showed as far away from their home town as a hundred miles. Today their one horse is supplanted by a train over one mile in length. In a single season they often go from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico. Their history between that one horse and their six hundred and fifty shorthorses of today reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights.

There are five brothers in the firm. Al Ringling is the equestrian director. No circus director or stage manager in the world can equal him in the art of spectacular groupings, or in giving style and speed to a performance. Charles Ringling is at the head of the pictorial advertising. 3 special cars, traveling ahead of the show, do this work. Each car has a force of twenty-five advertisers and bill-posters. Otto Ringling is the financial director. He is a marvel of system and knows how to handle big things with nerve and sure aim. John Ringling is the router of the show. He knows every city and town in the country, and is well posted on agricultural and mercantile conditions. Alfred T. Ringling heads the bureau of publication. Every editor and important newspaper and magazine man in the United States knows him.

Base Ball.

The base ball business has been sort of slipping since our last report. We sort of went wrong in the Lyons series on the home grounds, winning the first game by a score of 3 to 1, losing the second 4 to 2, the third 9 to 7, and the fourth 2 to 1. Monday was an off day in the league. A game was played between a pick-up team of amateurs of this city and the No. 4 team, the latter winning 7 to 3. On Tuesday a four game series was to have been opened with Larned, but on account of the rain no game was played, neither did they play on Wednesday. At this writing the team is in fourth place, and, although we continue to hope for at least third place at the end of the season, it is mighty doubtful. On Sunday the team plays a transferred game here with Lyons, the Lyons for three games, home for four games with McPherson and the season is closed.

Even if the team does not finish as high up the ladder as we had hoped for, let us still continue to boost for a big crowd at the closing games and thus help the financial end of the institution. We have had some mighty warm ball games here this season and nearly every game played on the home grounds was worth twice the price of admission.

Welcome Visitors.

This office this week was honored by a visit from two gentlemen that we were very glad to see. One of them was Ernest Tucker, son-in-law of Al Whitcombe. Mr. Tucker is statehouse reporter for the Topeka Capital. The other visitor was Frank Jarrell, late of the Holton Signal, who last season, as for years in the past, was doing the legislature for eastern papers. Both gentlemen rendered the writer much assistance in his first effort to represent this county in the legislature, and we shall always feel under deep obligations to both of them. Mr. Jarrell's visit had a second note of pleasure, in that he confirmed the news previously given us by Mr. Klinedinst, concerning the new Santa Fe depot. Mr. Jarrell recently took charge of the publicity department of the Santa Fe railway. No better selection could have been made by the company, and when he called here and gave us the information concerning the new depot, and also to talk over old times, we were glad to be here.

Happy Charlie Walker.

Chas. Walker, district freight agent of the Santa Fe, was in the city Thursday, as happy as a lark, and mostly because he was in a position to say something definite about our depot. Mr. feels as good over the fact that at last something will be done as any Great Bender could. And, by the way, as you will see by the cut on the front page of this issue, the company is doing the right thing by giving us a fine depot. All things comes to those who wait, but sometimes the waiting gets tiresome. However, we will make up for the lost time now.

The barn on the Joe Hulsig farm near Claflin was struck by lightning during the storm Monday night setting the roof on fire. Joe and the hired man went out to extinguish the fire and Joe placed a ladder up against the barn and went to the top with a bucket of water, and upon reaching the top of the ladder he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, the ladder landing on top of him. He was quite badly hurt, the ladder hitting him in the side, and the services of a doctor were needed.

This section of Kansas has been visited by several good rains the past week, which have put the ground in good condition for plowing and preparing for the coming seeding.

Miss Emily Avery, of Nickerson, was in the city this week on a visit with Miss Hazel Clark and other friends.

An elevator belonging to the Rock Grain Co., at Albert was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening.

Among those who attended the reunion at Dodge City this week were J. Dalziel, Jas. Savage, Joe Walters and George Thatcher.

The big public sale at Clark Coss's farm near Heizer was postponed until August 25th. A big lot of fine stock, as well as farm machinery will be posed of at that time.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

A short speech is a good one; so is a letter.

It's a good plan to hope for the best, but it's a better plan to hustle for it.

The truth in a nutshell is all right in theory, but it would take a squirrel to find it.

A cream separator pays for itself from increased profits. How many other machines do this?

The merchants all buy where they can do the best. Do you believe they should deny that privilege to you?

Live at home on what you raise yourself and at the end of the year you will find that you have saved enough to go see the people "back home."

Only once have monthly cotton exports from the United States exceeded \$50,000,000, and that was last month with an aggregate of \$58,883,350. The total for the year will probably go beyond \$500,000,000. If not king, cotton is still a prominent sprig of royalty.

It is all right for the city man to say the farmer is wasting time sitting around on boxes whittling and talking politics. The chances are that the man who makes the remark is depriving his family of about two dollars a day that they need and which he should earn by being out in the field picking cotton.

SYSTEM OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Some Sort of Record Advocated so Farmer May Know What Crops Are Raised at Profit.

We have never practiced nor do we advocate any complicated form of keeping tally of different fields and crops, although we believe such a system will richly repay the effort. But what we do advocate is some sort of a record whereby a man can tell to a practical certainty what crops are being raised at a profit and what ones at a loss. The simpler this can be done the more practical it becomes and the more likely to be continued. In most cases the original entry may be the final. Copying accounts from one book to another, posting from day-book or journal to ledger, is not often successful with a farmer, nor indeed is it a favorite with any man who keeps his own books. Whatever method one adopts must be persistently and regularly followed to be of any value; the entries should be made daily, writes E. C. Fawcett in Oklahoma Farmer. The book or sheet or map or whatever is selected should be very easy of access, possibly hanging in the barn. Next to simplicity convenience is the most important.

Now what will an individual crop record or account show? In one case it taught a man who started farming with the presumption that a certain crop was profitable, that four years out of seven that same crop on his land with his methods failed to pay for the labor, fertilizer, seed and interest on the investment. That was all he needed to know, not whether it was highly profitable to his neighbors or to some one else but whether it was profitable to him. In another case a crop the gross returns of which were much lower than the first with but one exception paid its own expenses.

Some difficulties arise in keeping farm accounts. One of the most troublesome is just how much to charge a crop when barnyard manure is used as fertilizer. Manifestly a gross-feeding crop such as corn will use more manure than will such a crop as potatoes. Also some soils will help retain and continue the value of manure much longer than others. In this latter case the cost can be divided among more crops than in the former. Each man must work out a system of charging which he believes is just. And so long as he is honest with himself and his land and his crops he can do nothing more profitable than keep accounts.

Strawberry Mulch.

Some strawberry growers, with an eye to economy and convenience, have at various times made the experiment of growing strawberry mulch right where it is wanted—in the patch. With this end in view, they have sown oats along and between the berry rows, in late September, hoping to get a moderate growth before winter. This growth is sometimes secured all right; and the theory is, that the oats will be killed by winter's cold and will mat down over and around the strawberries, as a mulch. But—and it is a big "but"—such growth is secured at the expense of strawberry growth, and we cannot indorse the practice. Better grow mulch in a separate place, and then cut, haul and spread it on the berry patch when needed.

A Good Dairy Heifer.

When you see a calf that is everything that could be asked for in the way of gentleness, there is every prospect that she will make a good dairy cow. A wild calf can hardly ever be made fit for the dairy.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

The best gift some people are asking for is a chance to work.

Try systematizing your own business and you will quit envying your merchant or banker.

We should always keep looking for happiness. Troubles will find us without looking for them.

Agriculture is the oldest occupation among men and it has always been the poorest paid for its labor.

Those in charge of union business should originate a plan of operation, and instruct all lecturers to talk that plan.

It has been stated that a man can't lift himself by his foot straps but many a man has pulled himself down with a cork screw.

Too great faith in this city brother has been one of the mistakes of the farmer; this faith has let him allow the city farmer do his business for him when he should have done it himself.

Is there not something wrong with our economical system when one business will pay as big a price for its labor as another? The continued rise in the prices of farm products is only an adjustment that should have occurred years ago.

Secretary of agriculture says that half the people in this country till the soil for a livelihood. They are not the governing powers, however, although they have the balance of power at the ballot box. It is their duty to prepare to use that power with conservatism and intelligence.

Feed for Horses.

Many farmers feed too much hay. What a horse will eat in an hour is a great plenty, also enough bran and middlings or ground oats to keep them in good condition. Use a little salt once or twice a week, or better, if you can get it, keep a good-sized lump of rock salt in the manger all the time. Occasionally a hot mash with a little oil meal added is a good thing. Heavy or excessive feeding is not necessary if the horse is in fair condition.

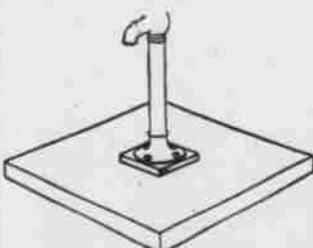
Tobacco Pool.

It is estimated that the Burley tobacco of Kentucky, southern Indiana and southern Ohio has all been pooled and the farmers will receive prices for it at this value.

There is as much in how you feed as in what you feed. Many a generous feeder wastes no small part of his provender by following ignorant and injudicious methods.

Last Tuesday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zutavern, of this city, and the event was appropriately celebrated at the Zutavern home. The celebration was in the nature of a dinner party, and was a surprise on Mr. and Mrs. Zutavern, arranged by Mrs. Kurt Zutavern and Mrs. A. E. Taylor. It was a very happy occasion for all concerned.

A good method to prevent waste water from running back into the well or cistern is shown in the accompanying sketch. A cement boss one inch thick is put around the pump hole and over the well cover, writes Arch Owen in Popular Mechanics. The boss should be a little larger than the diameter of the foot flange on the pump. This boss can be applied to a flagstone as well as to a cement stone.



Concrete Around Pump Base.

A tin or wooden box can be fitted in the pump hole to act as a core. This is a cheap and good method which can be applied by any one. The boss requires only a shovelful of mortar and a few minutes' time in making.

Horse and Cow Hay

Timothy sells for a higher price in the market than other hay, and is regarded as being particularly adapted to horses. It is deficient in protein, and for that reason should be fed with a grain ration of a nitrogenous nature. For horses no better basis for a ration can be found than timothy hay and oats. It is less valuable for cattle and sheep. Clover hay is next to timothy in common use, and the two are more often found mixed than either is found alone. The nitrogenous nature of the clover aids in supplying the deficiency of protein in the timothy. Clover is more valuable than timothy for cattle and sheep, but is not considered so satisfactory for horses.



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THE PLACE--Anywhere
THE WAY--Via
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WHEAT.

H. A. Fruit and Dell Decker have 500 bushels of the celebrated Kharhof Wheat for sale. The wheat is clean of rye and in fine condition for seed. Second season out from State Experiment Farm. Wharhof Wheat is a splendid yielder, 35 to 45 bushels per acre, hardy and stands the winter freezes. Has stiff straw.

\$1.50 PER BUSHEL.

Going From Home for Study.

To most young persons the acquisition of a full university education involves going away from home. In considering this aspect of the case Dr. R. F. Judson, the president of the Chicago University, writes:

"The question whether it is wise to continue one's education at home or to carry it on elsewhere is always a very important one, and can never be settled on the ground of general principles. It is often wise, I think, for a young man to leave home for these purposes, for a variety of reasons. He meets new conditions; he is thrown largely on his own responsibility; he also learns to cope with circumstances as they arise without relying upon constant home support and advice. This should develop manly qualities and strengthen the character.

"There is another side to the picture. Away from home the temptations are relatively greater, and it is easy for a young man whose character is not well formed to fall into habits which are unfortunate, or worse. After all, however, this is true of all life throughout. One must learn at an early age to discriminate between the wise and the unwise, the right and the wrong, the sane and the silly. It is only by this experience, and often by the experience of many blunders, that one comes to real strength of character.

"There is another consideration which often makes it wise for a student to finish his school days

away from the home environment. By going to a distance, especially by going to an institution, one not altogether local, he is apt to measure himself against others from all parts of the country. He works under new surroundings; he gets to be less provincial; he finds out that there are many things beyond his narrow home horizon. He gets to be more broadly tolerant. Under all circumstances, however, the student should carry with him from home certain home ideals that ought never to be lost. He is to remember that right and wrong are the same everywhere; that the clean and the unclean are the same everywhere; and that he cannot afford, merely because he is away from home restrictions and from those who know him, to lose his touch on the high things of life."

—Kansas University Press Bulletin.

The value of the live stock of Kansas runs up into millions of dollars. The loss of stock, both through accident and disease is probably not far from a million dollars every year. The Kansas Agricultural College is carrying on many experiments in treating such diseases as hog cholera, the glanders, blackleg, etc., but it is also at State expense, conducting one of the few high grade veterinary schools in the United States. There is a great call for more well trained veterinarians, and if Kansas is supporting such a school it is certainly the best place for the Kansas boys who want to be trained veterinarians.